

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

**TERRELL ALBERT BISHOP,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**Civil No: 2:10-CV-10677**

**HONORABLE PAUL D. BORMAN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**TARE ANDREW WIGOD,**

**Defendant,**

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**OPINION & ORDER OF SUMMARY DISMISSAL**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Terrell Albert Bishop, (“Plaintiff”), presently confined at the Oaks Correctional Facility in Manistee, Michigan, has filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. For the reasons stated below, the complaint is DISMISSED FOR FAILING TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED.

**II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Plaintiff alleges that the defendant, an assistant Oakland County Prosecutor, entered plaintiff’s apartment in Southfield, Michigan on February 20, 2008 without a warrant and under the pretext of investigating criminal charges that were pending against plaintiff.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff alleges that the defendant moved furniture around, scattered beer cans around the floor, and

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<sup>1</sup> Although plaintiff does not specify the charges, the Michigan Department of Corrections’ Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS), which this Court is permitted to take judicial notice of, *See Ward v. Wolfenbarger*, 323 F. Supp. 2d 818, 821, n. 3 (E.D. Mich. 2004), indicates that plaintiff was convicted of one count of second-degree child abuse and two counts of third-degree child abuse in the Oakland County Circuit Court and was sentenced on April 29, 2008 to two to four years in prison on the second-degree child abuse charge and one to two years in prison on the third-degree child abuse charges.

opened a window, in order to take a picture of a “trashed apartment” that plaintiff claims gave a false impression about the condition of plaintiff’s residence. Plaintiff further alleges that defendant stole a diamond ring and a white gold link chain with a diamond encrusted cross from his apartment. Plaintiff alleges that the defendant’s conduct violated the Fourth Amendment, violated his property rights, amounted to a trespass on plaintiff’s land and to his chattels, amounted to a nuisance, and a wrongful conversion of his property. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages in the amount of two million dollars.

### **III. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Under The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (PLRA), district courts are required to screen all civil cases brought by prisoners. See *McGore v. Wigglesworth*, 114 F. 3d 601, 608 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). If a complaint fails to pass muster under 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2) or § 1915A, the “district court should sua sponte dismiss the complaint.” *Id.* at 612. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) and § 1915(e)(2)(A), a district court must *sua sponte* dismiss an *in forma pauperis* complaint before service on the defendant if satisfied that the action is frivolous or malicious, that it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that it seeks monetary relief from a defendant or defendants who are immune from such relief. *McLittle v. O’Brien*, 974 F. Supp. 635, 636 (E.D. Mich. 1997).

### **IV. DISCUSSION**

An unauthorized intentional deprivation of property by a state employee does not constitute a violation of the procedural requirements of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment if a meaningful state post-deprivation remedy for the loss is available. *Hudson v. Palmer*, 468 U.S. 517, 533(1984); *Bass v. Robinson*, 167 F. 3d 1041, 1049 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). A

plaintiff who brings a § 1983 procedural due process claim has the burden of pleading and proving that the state remedies for redressing the wrong are inadequate. *Vicory v. Walton*, 721 F. 2d 1062, 1066 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). Where a plaintiff in a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action fails to demonstrate the inadequacy of his state remedies, the case should be dismissed. *See Bass*, 167 F. 3d at 1050.

In the present case, plaintiff does not allege the inadequacy of remedies in Michigan for him to obtain compensation for his loss, nor does he even indicate that he has attempted to obtain relief from any court or tribunal in Michigan. “State tort remedies generally satisfy the postdeprivation process requirement of the Due Process Clauses.” *Fox v. Van Oosterum*, 176 F. 3d 342, 349 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). Because plaintiff does not allege the inadequacy of the post-deprivation remedies in the State of Michigan, his complaint is subject to dismissal.

Plaintiff, in fact has adequate post-deprivation remedies available in the Michigan courts. Michigan has several post-deprivation remedies, including M.C.R. 3.105, which allows for an action for claim and delivery of the property, M.C.L.A. 600.2920, which provides a civil action to recover possession of or damages for goods and chattels unlawfully detained, and M.C.L.A. 600.6401, the Michigan Court of Claims Act, which establishes a procedure to compensate for alleged unjustifiable acts of state officials. *See Copeland v. Machulis*, 57 F. 3d 476, 480 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995).

Because Michigan provides plaintiff with adequate post-deprivation remedies for the loss of his property, the alleged unauthorized intentional deprivation of plaintiff’s property would not rise to the level of a violation of due process. *See Keenan v. Marker*, 23 Fed. Appx. 405, 407 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

Because plaintiff has adequate post-deprivation remedies available to him in the State of Michigan, he cannot maintain an action in federal court against the defendant for the intentional loss or destruction of his property.

Finally, because plaintiff's complaint against the defendant lacks any arguable basis in the law, this Court certifies that any appeal by the plaintiff would be frivolous and not undertaken in good faith. *See Alexander v. Jackson*, 440 F. Supp. 2d 682, 684 (E.D. Mich. 2006)(citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)). Stated differently, it would be inconsistent for this Court to determine that plaintiff's complaint was too frivolous or meritless to be served upon the defendant, yet has sufficient merit to support a determination that any appeal from the Court's order of dismissal would be undertaken in good faith so as to permit such an appeal. *See Anderson v. Sundquist*, 1 F. Supp. 2d 828, 835 (W.D. Tenn. 1998)(citations omitted).

## **V. CONCLUSION**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Complaint [**Docket No: 1, filed February 18, 2010**] is summarily **DISMISSED FOR FAILING TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED**, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(e)(2) and 28 U.S.C. § 1915(A).

S/Paul D. Borman  
PAUL D. BORMAN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated: March 1, 2010

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Copies of this Order were served on the attorneys of record by electronic means or U.S. Mail on March 1, 2010.

S/Denise Goodine  
Case Manager